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Agricultural Trade and Rural Development in the Middle East and North Africa

Recent Developments and Prospects

Dean A. DeRosa

More robust, dynamic growth could significantly boost sustainable economic growth and rural development in countries in the Middle East and North Africa with a comparative advantage in agriculture. But high levels of protection in many of those countries contribute to overvalued exchange rates and a significant bias against agriculture. The proposed solution: trade liberalization, especially "open regionalism."

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Summary findings

Despite petroleum's prominence in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), agriculture remains important to most of the region's economies. And more robust and more dynamic agricultural growth could significantly boost sustainable economic growth and rural development in those countries.

An appropriate avenue for improving agricultural growth is to expand agricultural exports in MENA countries with appreciable-to-large agricultural sectors and comparative advantage in cereal grains, agricultural raw materials, fruits and vegetables, and many categories of livestock and dairy products.

But high levels of protection in many MENA countries, especially for manufactures and some food products, contribute to overvalued exchange rates and a significant bias against agriculture.

Trade liberalization and other economic reforms to promote agriculture and improve rural welfare in MENA might be pursued through regional economic cooperation, but should be guided as much as possible by the principles of "open regionalism" --- under which trade concessions negotiated between regional trading partners would be extended unconditionally to all trading partners, including trading partners outside the region.

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**AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**

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Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. Agriculture and Rural Development	1
The MENA Economies	1
Agriculture and Economywide Policies in Economic Development	2
2. Production, Trade and Comparative Advantage	6
Agricultural Production	6
Foreign Trade	8
Exports	9
Imports	10
Revealed Comparative Advantage	10
International Trade	11
Intraregional Trade	12
3. Trade Regimes and the Bias against Agriculture	13
Multilateral Trade Liberalization	13
Protection in MENA	15
Regional Cooperation	17
Past and Present	17
Economic Considerations	20
4. Summary and Concluding Remarks	23
References	26
Tables and Appendix	31

1. Agriculture and Rural Development

The MENA Economies

Situated at important crossroads between Africa, Asia, and Europe, the countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) form one of the largest groups of developing countries in the world economy.¹ Also, with the initiation in recent years of a peace process between Israel and its Arab neighbors the region has increasingly moved to the foreground of the world economy, as private businessmen and public officials in the region have begun to look more earnestly to the region's potential for enjoying higher sustained growth and greater economic development.²

Although MENA includes a number of oil-rich countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates, it comprises mainly middle-income developing countries whose per capita income levels and economic performance, including in regard to indicators of social welfare, fall appreciably below the mean levels of countries in other regions at similar rungs of the development ladder globally (Tables 1 and 2). Moreover, the circumstances and lackluster economic performance of the populous low-to-lower-middle-income countries in MENA -- Iraq, Syria, and Yemen in the Middle East, and Egypt, Morocco, and Sudan in North Africa -- are the subject of considerable international concern, including as measured by large shipments of international food aid to some prominent MENA countries.³

¹ The countries comprising MENA are indicated in the tables accompanying this section. In the main, the countries are those specified in the World Bank's *World Development Report* series, with the addition of four countries: Cyprus and Turkey in the Middle East, and Mauritania and Sudan in North Africa.

² Fischer et al. (1993), for instance, estimate that reduced military expenditures in the Middle East would release productive resources amounting to about 10 percent of GDP per annum and yield an increase in economic growth of 1-to-2 percentage points in the countries of the region. See also Fishelson (1989) and Fischer (1993).

³ In 1993, Egypt received international food aid shipments of cereals amounting to nearly 500 thousand metric tons, followed by Jordan, Morocco, and Sudan with shipments of between 200 and 250 thousand tons each. See FAO (1994).

Notwithstanding the prominence of petroleum in the region, agriculture remains important to most economies in MENA. Agricultural and rural populations still account for 40-to-60 percent of inhabitants in the MENA countries and for a substantial share of aggregate employment, belying the often much lower recorded share of agriculture in gross domestic output.⁴ Thus, the livelihood and social welfare of the largest segments of the populations of the MENA countries are still deeply rooted in agriculture and the rural economy. And as a consequence, like in most less developed countries worldwide, agriculture and rural development have potentially significant -- and mutually reinforcing -- roles to play in achieving higher sustained growth and economic development in MENA.

For the last decade or more, however, many MENA countries have failed to achieve positive growth on a per capita basis (Table 2). This observation applies particularly to such populous countries as Iran and Syria in the Middle East and Algeria in North Africa.⁵ Although agricultural growth has widely kept pace with general economic growth in MENA, agriculture in less developed countries must grow by 2-to-3 percentage points above the rate of population growth in order to contribute significantly to not only national economic growth but also rural development and welfare. By this rule of thumb, the lackluster performance of the MENA economies is discernibly mirrored in the less than robust performance of the agricultural sector.

Agriculture and Economywide Policies in Economic Development⁶

That agriculture can contribute significantly to the transition of many if not most less

⁴ The share of agriculture in low-income and middle-income developing countries is often biased downward by the economic policy related repression of prices for agricultural commodities in these countries. Thus, the contribution of agriculture to total employment in such countries is frequently a more reliable indicator of the economic importance of agriculture to the national economy.

⁵ It is likely that the availability of reliable data on economic growth during 1980-93 for more countries in MENA would reveal that additional countries in the Middle East and North Africa experienced negative per capita growth rates during the last decade.

⁶ The subsection draws heavily on Bautista and DeRosa (1996).

developed countries to higher levels of growth and economic development is a pertinent and insightful theme developed by, among others, Johnston and Mellor (1961), Mellor (1966; 1995), and Johnston and Kilby (1975).⁷ More specifically, this theme contends that sustained industrial development and economic growth in low-to-middle-income countries requires policies for economic development that yield incentives for efficient expansion of not only industry but also agriculture and the rural sector, despite the expected long-term decline in the relative importance of agriculture in growing economies.

Increases in agricultural output stimulate the demand for industrial inputs such as fertilizer and farm equipment ("backward linkage") as well as expand the supply of agricultural goods used as inputs to nonagricultural production ("forward linkage"). Agricultural crop and livestock production is generally characterized by a "weak" backward linkage and "medium-strong" forward linkage (Hirschman 1958:110).

Agricultural growth, however, also raises the real income of farm households and hence their demand not only for food and other agricultural products but also, and likely more so, for industrial goods and services. For instance, Mellor and Lele (1973) and, more recently Ranis, Stewart, and Reyes (1989), show that such "consumption linkage" effects are critical to the influence of agricultural growth on the overall growth performance of the rural and national economy. In particular, a wider sharing of agricultural income growth among rural households leads to a greater incremental consumption demand for the labor-intensive products of rural industries. Rural industry growth in turn provides "additional impetus for further increases in agricultural productivity, leading to a mutually supportive cycle of agricultural and industrial growth" (Ranis and Stewart 1987:140).

⁷ Also see Johnson (1995) for a general discussion of the appropriate role of government in agriculture and rural development in more developed countries as well as less developed countries. For a recent analysis of the strategic impacts on growth and other economic variables that improved agricultural

Beyond the reinforcing effects on industrialization and economic growth, broadly based agricultural growth has significant "spillover" effects that go to the heart of improving social welfare as part of the development process. Because poor households in most low-income countries reside mainly in rural areas, economic development strategies that recognize the importance of ensuring agricultural and rural development along with industrialization offer the promise of reducing poverty directly and, more generally, the disparity of access in rural areas relative to urban areas to social services, such as education and health-care. Such development strategies can also be expected to increase access to many privately-provided services, such as banking and retailing of consumer goods, in rural areas.

Particularly inhibiting greater contribution by agriculture to sustained economic growth and rural development are inappropriate economic regimes governing trade and macroeconomic policies, or so-called economywide policies, in many less developed countries. These regimes have given rise to what has been termed the "bias against agriculture."⁸ As most often manifest in import-substitution policies and pursuit of inflationary monetary and fiscal policies (under fixed exchange rates), these regimes tend to distort the real exchange rate between nontraded and traded goods and, consequently, to distort price incentives against agriculture, with the frequent objective of promoting more rapid industrialization. This causes agriculture and other exportable goods sectors, including the small-scale rural enterprise sector, to be smaller and less internationally competitive than otherwise, and accordingly causes exports of agricultural and other labor-intensive goods to be lower than they would be under more neutral and open policy regimes. As emphasized by Bautista and Valdés (1993), the bias against agriculture also causes the purchasing power of rural populations to be lower than otherwise, adding to the demand-side constraint on economic growth in

performance would have in Egypt under economic policy reforms, see John Mellor Associates et al. (1995).

⁸ See Krueger, Schiff, and Valdés (1988, 1992) and Bautista and Valdés (1993) for in-depth case studies involving a wide range of countries, including selected countries in MENA.

less developed countries.

In sum, more even-handed policies towards agriculture and the rural sector, associated with greater equality of access to economic opportunities, physical infrastructure, and social-service facilities in rural areas,⁹ should be expected to result in greater agricultural and rural incomes, increasing the effective demand for manufactured producer and consumer goods. Such policies might also be expected to promote rural small-scale industries that can meet part of the industrial needs of agriculture while also significantly adding to the employment of the rural labor force. Finally, increased national food security (achieved through either increased domestic production of food staples or increased food imports financed by higher export earnings) and reduced pace of urbanization represent two additional social benefits of more neutral government policies in less developed countries.

Greater dynamism in agriculture led by expanded trade is required to achieve higher sustained economic growth and greater rural development in MENA. The remainder of this paper explores this issue in three sections. Section 2 considers the current commodity structure of agricultural production and trade in MENA, and investigates the comparative advantage in agriculture of the countries in the region revealed in profiles of their recent international and intraregional exports. Section 3 then considers the policy environment in which the MENA countries must look to improving their agricultural and trade performance, emphasizing especially the structure of protection in MENA countries that gives rise to the bias against agriculture in the region. Finally, Section 4 summarizes the conclusions of the paper and provides some final remarks on the importance of agricultural trade for increasing rural development and welfare in the Middle East and North Africa.

⁹ The importance of physical and social infrastructure for agricultural growth and rural development in low-income countries is reviewed recently by Ahmed and Donovan (1992). In the context of MENA, among the most important aspects of the social infrastructure to the region, in addition to individual countries, is the efficient development and utilization of limited water resources. See, for instance, World

2. Production, Trade and Comparative Advantage

Agricultural Production

Agriculture in MENA has a long recorded history, rivaling that of Western Civilization. In fact, the region is the center of origin of the cultivation of wheat, barley, lentils, and chickpeas, and the domestication of sheep and goats. Though fertile areas are found in MENA along the Euphrates, Nile, and other rivers and tributaries, the region is characterized by low and erratic rainfall, limited arable land, some of the world's largest and harshest deserts, and limited water resources for irrigation (Nordblom, Goodchild, and Shomo 1995). Along with the preferences of inhabitants for a Mediterranean diet rich in cereal starches and olive oil (Spiller 1991), the physical characteristics of the region go along ways toward determining the composition of MENA agricultural production and trade.

Table 3 provides an overview of agricultural production in MENA during 1990-92.¹⁰ In the aggregate, agricultural production in the region, about 230 million tons, is comparable to that in Southeast Asia (262 million tons), Sub-Saharan Africa (270 million tons), and the Southern Cone of Latin America (302 million tons). However, it amounts to only a small share (5 percent) of world output, and is dwarfed by agricultural production in China, South Asia, and the major industrial countries. The largest agricultural producing countries in MENA are Turkey, Iran, Syria, and Iraq in the Middle East and Egypt, Morocco, and Sudan in North Africa.

Three-quarters of agricultural production in MENA is devoted to two product categories: cereals (38 percent) and fruits and vegetables (38 percent). Meat and dairy products -- chiefly milk

Bank (1995b).

¹⁰ The discussion here focuses solely output volumes of major crops and other agricultural products, including meats and dairy products. Important considerations for the utilization of arable lands and pastures, production yields, and production input requirements are beyond the scope of the present analysis. For more in-depth review of agriculture and farm systems in the Middle East and North Africa, see, for instance, Nordblom, Goodchild, and Shomo (1995). See also Khaldi (1984).

(9 percent) and poultry (1 percent) -- account for about 12 percent of total output, followed by roots and tubers (6 percent) and sugar (2 percent).¹¹ Wheat is the dominant cereal crop. Barley is the second largest cereal crop in the region, and, in fact, it is produced in larger quantities in MENA than all other developing regions combined. In a similar vein, fruits and vegetables, which tend to be relatively high-valued products, command a larger share of total agricultural output in MENA than in all other regions of the world.

For each commodity group, the largest quantities produced by individual MENA countries are highlighted using bold typeset in Table 3. Typically, the seven largest agricultural producing countries are also the largest producers in each commodity group. For instance, Iran is among the top one-third MENA countries producing meat and dairy products, wheat and other cereals, fruits and vegetables, and so forth. What is more noteworthy that three smaller agricultural producing countries stand out among the major producers in certain commodities groups. First, Israel is among the top MENA producers of fruits and vegetables (2,975 million tons). Second, Saudi Arabia is among the top producers of cereals (4,501 million tons) and especially wheat (3,894 million tons). And third, Algeria is among the top producers of meat and dairy products (1,570 million tons), wheat (1,422 million tons), and barley (1,350 million tons).

The composition of agricultural production varies appreciably from country to country, for fundamental climatic and geographic reasons. In several small-size Middle East countries along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean (Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon), production of fruits and vegetables tends to "dominate" production of cereals, whereas the distribution of production between the two categories of agricultural products tends to be more balanced in most other MENA countries. Also, production of irrigation-intensive crops, such as rice and sugar, is limited

¹¹ Among other major agricultural crops and products are pulses (2 percent), cotton and sunflower seeds (1 percent), and natural fibers and other agricultural raw materials (1 percent).

to three countries with prime access to the waters of the Euphrates and Nile: Iran, Turkey, and Egypt.

Finally, it should be emphasized that agricultural production in MENA is concentrated mainly in staple foods and some higher-valued food crops (i.e., fruits and vegetables). Comparatively little production of agricultural raw materials, such as natural fibers and animal hides and skins, takes place.

Foreign Trade

The merchandise trade of Middle East and North Africa countries amounts to between 15 percent (based on exports) and 18 percent (based on imports) of GDP (see Table 1). This compares favorably to the "openness" of other middle-income developing countries but not to the openness of the fast-growing middle-income developing countries of East Asia, whose trade is estimated at about 25 percent of GDP. During 1992-94, merchandise exports of the MENA countries averaged about \$180 billion, while merchandise imports averaged about \$183 billion (Table 4).¹²

Agricultural products account for a large share of the merchandise exports of several MENA countries: Cyprus (32 percent), Lebanon and Turkey (about 25 percent), and Jordan and Syria (about 20 percent) in the Middle East and Sudan (95 percent), Mauritania (49 percent), and Morocco (28 percent) in North Africa. They account for a large share of the merchandise imports of a somewhat different group of MENA countries in the two subregions: Iraq (65 percent), Yemen (30 percent), and Jordan, Lebanon, and Oman (20-to-25 percent), and Algeria (33 percent) and Egypt, Mauritania, and Sudan (about 24 percent).

¹² Both international and intraregional exports and imports of individual MENA countries in agricultural and other products during 1992-94 are reported in the Appendix.

Exports

The exports of most MENA countries are dominated by mineral fuels (i.e., crude petroleum) and manufactures. Mineral fuels account for 65 percent of total MENA exports, while manufactures account for just over 25 percent. Indeed, no country in the Middle East and only Mauritania and Sudan in North Africa are predominantly agricultural-exporting countries.¹³

The agricultural exports of the MENA countries reflect the structure of the region's agricultural production considered previously. The largest single product category is fruits and vegetables (3 percent of merchandise exports), followed by wheat and other cereal grains (1 percent) and agricultural raw materials (1 percent). The largest exporters of fruits and vegetables include Iran, Israel, and Turkey in the Middle East and Egypt and Morocco in North Africa. With respect to cereals, Saudi Arabia and Turkey are the predominant exporters in the first subregion, and Egypt and Sudan are the predominant exporters in the second subregion.

Notwithstanding the limited significance of agricultural products in MENA exports, agricultural products enjoy a somewhat higher profile in MENA exports to the European Union (14 percent of merchandise exports) -- MENA's largest trading partner, developing Europe and Central Asia (25 percent), and the MENA region itself (22 percent). With regard to intraregional trade, intra-MENA trade accounts for 30 percent of MENA exports of agricultural products to all regions and for exceptionally high proportions of total MENA exports of some prominent categories of agricultural products: barley (96 percent); rice (88 percent); livestock, meats, and dairy products (87 percent); and cereals (47 percent).

¹³ The World Bank (1995a) classifies Egypt, Sudan, and Yemen as service exporting countries owing to the large number of overseas "remittance" workers in the Middle East and elsewhere from the three countries. As classified by the Bank, diversified exporters include Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey; manufactured exporters include Israel and Lebanon; and petroleum exporters include all other MENA countries.

Imports

Manufactured products, principally from the European Union and other major industrial countries, comprise three-quarters of MENA merchandise imports. The largest share of imported agricultural products consists of food products (10 percent of MENA merchandise imports), including not only cereals (4 percent) but also higher value-added products such as livestock and dairy products (3 percent) and fruits and vegetables (1 percent). Agricultural raw materials are also among the largest categories of agricultural products in MENA imports (2 percent).

MENA imports of agricultural products by country appear determined to a large extent by such fundamental factors as per capita income levels and population. For instance, particularly large volumes of livestock, meats, and dairy products are imported by higher-income countries such as Saudi Arabia, Israel, and United Arab Emirates and by particularly populous countries such as Iran and Egypt. Also, large international food aid recipients such as Egypt, Morocco, and Jordan appear to import exceptionally large amounts of wheat and other cereals. Finally, countries with relatively large manufacturing sectors, such as Israel, Turkey, Egypt, and Morocco, are among the largest importers of natural fibers and other agricultural raw materials used to produce textiles and other material manufactures.

MENA imports of agricultural products originate from mainly the major industrial countries (about 50 percent). Intraregional trade accounts for only about 10 percent of total agricultural imports. Remarkably, however, intraregional trade in MENA accounts for nearly 50 percent of all fruits and vegetables imported by the countries in the region.

Revealed Comparative Advantage

The commodity patterns of MENA international and intraregional trade can be employed to examine the "revealed" comparative advantage (RCA) of the Middle East and North Africa countries. The RCA indicator employed here is one commonly specified in applied analyses of

international trade relations (e.g., Balassa 1979). It relates the importance of each MENA country as a supplier of agricultural and other products to the world market (and alternatively to markets in MENA) relative to all competing exporting countries. In symbols, the indicator is computed as

International Trade:

$$RCA_j(i,w) = [X_j(i,w) / TX(i,w)] / [X_j(w,w) / TX(w,w)], \quad (1)$$

and

Intraregional Trade:

$$RCA_j(i,m) = [X_j(i,m) / TX(i,m)] / [X_j(w,m) / TX(w,m)], \quad (2)$$

where $X_j(i,.)$ represents exports of commodity j by country i to the world (w) or MENA (m), $X_j(w,.)$ represents exports of commodity j by the world (that is, exports of the commodity by all competing producers) to the same two markets, and $TX(i,.)$ and $TX(w,.)$ represent total exports of all commodities by country i and the world, respectively. Broadly speaking, RCA values greater than unity indicate comparative advantage, and RCA values less than unity indicate comparative disadvantage.¹⁴

International Trade

The exceptional comparative advantage in crude petroleum of the majority of countries in the Middle East and North Africa is apparent in the computed RCA statistics in Table 5. Although many MENA countries export substantial amounts of manufactured products, comparative

¹⁴ RCA values reflect not only fundamental factors such as natural resource endowments but also trade-distorting factors, such as foreign and domestic protection and also foreign and domestic subsidies to production and trade. Thus, for example, the RCA values computed for MENA trade in agriculture will reflect trade-distorting farm policies in the major industrial countries and the MENA countries themselves, including pricing of scarce water resources for irrigation and other agricultural uses at below their financial cost, let alone their opportunity cost, in many MENA countries (World Bank 1995b).

advantage in a wide range of manufactures appears significant for only one MENA country, Israel. The comparative advantage of other MENA countries in manufactures is typically in products requiring mainly unskilled labor, such as clothing and other apparel. With respect to this important category of trade in manufactures for many less developed countries, several MENA countries are identified as competitive producers of "light" manufactures: Cyprus, Lebanon, and Turkey in the Middle East and Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia in North Africa.

The comparative disadvantage of the MENA countries in agriculture stands in contrast to their strong comparative advantage in crude petroleum. The one important exception is fruits and vegetables. With the exception of Iraq and Kuwait in the Middle East and Algeria and Libya in North Africa, most MENA countries exhibit strong comparative advantage in fruits and vegetables.

Individual MENA countries also exhibit substantial comparative advantage in selected agricultural categories and products. Jordan, Syria, and Sudan evidence international competitiveness in livestock, meats, and dairy products. Similarly, Saudi Arabia and Turkey are revealed to be competitive exporters of wheat; Jordan and particularly Egypt of rice; Cyprus, Syria, Turkey, and Tunisia of barley; Cyprus, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, and Sudan of sugar; and Syria, Egypt, and Sudan of agricultural raw materials.

Intraregional Trade

The intraregional RCA statistics gauge the competitiveness of the MENA countries as exporters to one another. As might be expected, the competitiveness of the MENA countries as suppliers of not only crude petroleum but also light manufactures is reduced, reflecting the similarity of mineral fuel deposits and labor resources in most MENA countries. Of greater interest here is the evidence that the MENA countries have appreciable intraregional comparative advantage in agriculture, led in particular by strong comparative advantage in livestock, meats, and dairy products, and fruits and vegetables. This may reflect not only some sharp differences in

agricultural resources and production capabilities between the MENA countries but also natural barriers to trade with countries outside MENA, including transportation and handling costs, and general or possibly religious preferences of consumers for regional varieties of agricultural products.¹⁵ In sum, under current economic and other circumstances the comparative advantage of most countries in the Middle East and North Africa differs depending upon whether their exports are destined for world markets or markets in neighboring countries.¹⁶

3. Trade Regimes and the Bias against Agriculture

Multilateral Trade Liberalization

The previous section demonstrated that although agriculture in MENA is not broadly competitive in international markets, particular subsectors of agriculture in many MENA countries are competitive, both internationally and intraregionally. Under such circumstances, improvement of the international terms of trade for agriculture resulting from the milestone, albeit modest, Uruguay Round agreement on agriculture should be expected to benefit the agricultural and rural economies of the MENA countries that have sizable agricultural sectors and rural populations.¹⁷

¹⁵ DeRosa (1995b) finds similar differences between computed international and intraregional values of revealed comparative advantage for the MENA countries during 1987-89. Moreover, he finds that the differences between the two sets of RCA values are statistically significant for most MENA countries, based on the results of a rank correlation analysis.

¹⁶ While this finding holds possible implications for the formulation of policies governing the multilateral versus regional relations of MENA countries, it does not provide guidance to the relative benefits of pursuing one set of economic relations over the other. DeRosa (1995b) provides an exploratory investigation of the relative benefits of expanding intraregional versus international trade in staple food commodities. Other recent studies have investigated the merits of closer economic relations between MENA countries and the European Union, with limited focus on the economic impacts on agricultural production and trade. See, for instance, Rutherford, Rutstrom, and Tarr (1993), Brown, Deardorff, and Stern (1995), and Harrison, Rutherford, and Tarr (1996).

¹⁷ At the same time, higher prices for food commodities should be expected to place a burden on food-importing countries in MENA. However, the impacts of the Uruguay Round agreement on agriculture must be weighed against the impacts of other aspects of the overall Uruguay Round agreement, many of which are generally expected to be positive for less developed countries. For example, many developing countries, including in MENA, might realize higher export earnings from the multilateral liberalization of trade in non-food agricultural sectors and manufacturing sectors such as textiles and apparel. For an overview of the Uruguay Round agreement and its implications for agriculture and other sectors in less developed countries, see Martin and Winters (1996) and Hathaway and Ingco (1996).

Two recent studies have attempted to assess the broad implications of the Uruguay Round agreement for the Middle East and North Africa countries. The first, a partial equilibrium analysis by Yeats (1996), estimates that the liberalization of trade regimes in the European Union, Japan, and United States under the agreement will expand Middle East exports by \$800 million annually. Unfortunately, the study does not indicate the magnitude of the underlying impacts on agricultural production and exports by Middle East countries.

The second study is a compendium devoted to the implications of the Uruguay Round for Arab countries, edited by El-Naggar (1996). It includes an analysis by Goldin and Kherallah (1996) focused specifically on the Uruguay Round's impacts on agriculture in MENA. Unfortunately, the analysis provides little by way of quantitative estimates of the expected impacts on agricultural production or trade. Nonetheless, it usefully relates econometric estimates of the impacts of the Uruguay Round agreement on international prices of agricultural products to the principal agricultural exports of eight MENA countries classified as oil exporters (Algeria and Saudi Arabia), diversified exporters (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Syria), and primary commodity exporters (Sudan). The findings point to potential gains to agricultural producers in several of the countries considered, especially producers of fruits and vegetables and natural fibers but also producers of vegetable oils, meats, and grains (except rice). However, in interpreting their findings Goldin and Kherallah emphasize that, to be realized, the expected gains for MENA agriculture must be accompanied by reforms to economywide trade and macroeconomic policies in order to ensure that the higher international prices for agricultural products are received by farmers.¹⁸

¹⁸ More generally, the total gains from the Uruguay Round to individual MENA countries will be bounded by the extent of their own commitments to trade liberalization under the Uruguay Round agreement. Notably in this regard, only 10 MENA countries are members of the World Trade Organization and are signatories to the Final Act of the Uruguay Round: Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Israel, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Tunisia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. See Zarrouk (1996).

Protection in MENA

The last point brings to the fore the issue of the repression of agriculture in MENA by inappropriate economywide policies. Despite the importance of agriculture and, more generally, the rural economy in the region, protection from imports of manufactures and other products remains high in many countries in the Middle East and North Africa, contributing significantly to overvaluation of the real exchange rate (the relative price of nontraded goods to traded goods), and thereby to repression of domestic relative prices in subsectors of agriculture in MENA that are internationally competitive.

Table 6 indicates the magnitude of protection during the last decade in the MENA countries for which data on import tariffs and nontariff barriers (NTBs) are available.¹⁹ The data on tariffs reveal the combined magnitude of ad valorem customs duties and other fiscal charges on imports (so-called para-tariffs). The NTB data, on the other hand, indicate the percentage of national tariff schedule lines in each product category affected by quantitative restrictions and other nontariff barriers, as compiled by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for its inventory of trade control measures in industrial and developing countries (UNCTAD 1994).

The most open countries in MENA are the high-income Persian Gulf countries (Kuwait and Saudia Arabia), with average tariff rates not exceeding about 10 percent and average NTB rates not exceeding about 5 percent. Most other countries in the region are inward-looking, with average tariff rates widely exceeding 20 percent and average NTB rates widely exceeding 30 percent. This is true of low-income countries such as Egypt and Sudan, but also middle-income countries such as Algeria, Iran, and Turkey. The high nontariff barriers are particularly costly in economic terms

¹⁹ The discussion here focuses on protection in output markets for agricultural and other products. Although protection for production inputs is also important, estimates of effective rates of protection are beyond the scope of the present analysis. Notably however, computed effective rates of protection are often highly correlated with nominal rates of protection.

because, unlike ad valorem tariffs, nontariff barriers limit the extent to which the price system allocates resources among alternative uses. They also tend to be associated with discretionary administered systems for authorizing imports that encourage "socially unproductive" rent-seeking activities.²⁰ Finally, it should be noted that such extensive reliance on administered protection is similar mainly to the broad enforcement of NTBs at high frequency rates in the low-income countries of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (Erzan et al. 1989; DeRosa 1992). In the more open trade regimes of East Asia, administered protection is enforced much more selectively and at much lower average frequency rates (e.g., DeRosa 1988, 1995a).

The MENA countries tend to enforce higher rates of protection for manufactures, especially light manufactures comprising the category of other manufactures in Table 5, than for traditionally internationally-competitive subsectors of agriculture such as agricultural raw materials. This structure of protection is a fundamental determinant of the bias against agriculture, distorting domestic price incentives in favor of shifting resources to production of nontraded goods and import-competing manufactures.

The MENA countries also tend to enforce high rates of protection for food, frequently by administered protection measures that include state trading. This protection reflects national concerns for food security, and it is often enforced in conjunction with direct controls on domestic food prices.²¹ However, efforts to achieve food security and especially food self-sufficiency drain resources from more internationally competitive subsectors of agriculture. Considerations for comparative advantage suggest that expanded production and exports in the internationally competitive subsectors of not only agriculture but also industry and other natural resource-based sectors would increase national food security more than protection of inefficient domestic food

²⁰ On the economics of rent-seeking and so-called directly unproductive profit-seeking activities, see Tullock (1967, 1980), Krueger (1974), and Bhagwati (1982).

producers, by providing foreign exchange earnings for increased imports of food at lower domestic resource cost.

Finally, it is noteworthy that some MENA countries, such as Algeria and Tunisia, have significantly reformed their trade regimes during the last decade, succeeding particularly in reducing their average levels of administered protection. These reforms should be expected to improve export performance. To the extent, however, that the trade regimes of these and other MENA countries continue to protect manufacturing and other subsectors favored by the government and domestic special interests, a significant bias against agriculture will remain and continue to inhibit the potential of agriculture to contribute more significantly to domestic output and exports.

Regional Cooperation

With the commencement of a peace process in the Middle East between the Arab countries and Israel, renewed interest in the implications of closer economic relations has swept the greater MENA region and has spawned a series of regional economic summits, with the most recent summit held in Cairo, Egypt in November 1996 (Table 7).²²

Past and Present

Among Arab countries, economic cooperation efforts have a history dating back to the Alexandria Protocol of 1945, which established the League of Arab States. A number of formal agreements have been signed to foster closer economic relations, but with little lasting success (Lakhoua 1993). Today, among the most active organizations devoted to expanding trade and

²¹ Food products in Table 6 include processed foods as well as food primary commodities. Thus, the high rates of protection for food in Table 6 reflect protection for domestic food processing industries in addition to protection for domestic cultivation of food crops.

²² The first MENA economic summit was held in Casablanca, Morocco in 1994, and the second in Amman, Jordan in 1995.

other economic relations among Arab countries are the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC).²³

Both organizations have the objective of establishing customs unions, with accommodations for expanded preferential trade in agricultural as well as manufactured products. Indeed, the Arab Common Market formed in 1965 by several CAEU countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, and Yemen) and the Unified Economic Agreement ratified in 1981 by the GCC countries specifically prescribe the liberalization of customs duties on trade in agriculture, including animal products.²⁴

Bilateral trading arrangements also feature prominently in the history of intra-MENA trade relations. As indicated in Table 7, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and several North African countries (especially Morocco and Tunisia) have established a number of bilateral trading accords over the last two decades.

Whether tariff and nontariff barriers to intraregional trade have been substantially lowered in MENA under the various accords for regional and bilateral economic cooperation is problematical. Although tariff concessions may have been widely exchanged, it is likely that nontariff barriers in MENA have continued to be enforced against imports from all countries. Therefore, although framework agreements and other pacts for closer economic relations among Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa have been adopted, effective implementation of these agreements may be far from a reality today -- not unlike the early experiences with regional economic cooperation schemes among developing countries in other regions.²⁵

²³ At this writing, comparatively little is known by the author about the two other organizations in MENA for regional economic cooperation included in Table 7, the Economic Cooperation Organization and the Arab Maghreb Union.

²⁴ In 1970, the League of Arab States established the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, with headquarters in Khartoum. The objectives of the organization, to which more than 15 Arab states belong, include increasing intra-regional trade in agricultural products among Arab countries (UIA 1987).

²⁵ See, among others, Langhammer and Hiemenz (1990) and de Melo and Panagariya (1993).

The new process of MENA economic summits may eventually succeed in overcoming this situation, for instance, by eventually establishing a MENA free trade area.²⁶ Indeed, the process is the only regional economic "arrangement" that includes not only Israel but also a large number of countries from both the Middle East and North Africa. It also has the strong political endorsement and financial backing of the international community, including Russia and the United States.

Finally, some MENA countries are also currently negotiating, or have concluded, so-called partnership agreements with the European Union (EU) under the EU's Mediterranean free trade initiative.²⁷ These agreements offer the MENA countries expanded preferential access to markets in the European Union, though not significant expansion of MENA agricultural exports restricted by the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) before January 1, 2000, in exchange for both reciprocal trade concessions and general economic policy reforms by the MENA countries. The first EU partnership agreement was signed by Tunisia in July 1995, followed by Morocco in October 1995, and in January 1996 Turkey entered into a comprehensive custom union agreement with the European Union.²⁸ Other MENA countries that have begun the process of entering into EU partnership agreements include Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon.

Against the background of the "hub-and-spoke" design of the EU partnership agreements, a MENA free trade area might be viewed as necessary to ensure that incentives for not only expanded trade but also expanded investment are distributed efficiently between the MENA countries and the European Union. A MENA free trade area might also be viewed as a means of

²⁶ Fischer (1993) sets out an early vision of the forms that economic cooperation in MENA could take to promote greater flows of trade, capital, and labor throughout the region, including the possible establishment of a regional development bank and the necessary involvement in planning cooperation efforts of both private business leaders and government officials. A similar vision is set forth in the Casablanca Declaration, the official communiqué of the 1994 MENA economic summit.

²⁷ See Hoekman and Djankov (1996).

²⁸ For overview and quantitative analyses of these agreements, see Rutherford, Rutstrom, and Tarr (1993), Page and Underwood (1996), Brown, Deardorff and Stern (1996), Harrison, Rutherford, and Tarr (1996), and Togan (1996). A compendium of studies analyzing the macroeconomic and sectoral implications of a EU partnership agreement for Egypt, among other MENA countries, is presented in Galal and Hoekman (1996).

maintaining the focus of MENA countries on their mutual economic interests, amid competing incentives for expanding relations with developing countries outside of the region -- e.g., the increasing interest of Iran and Turkey in expanding their economic relations with Pakistan and the newly independent countries in Central Asia (see Table 7).

Economic Considerations

While inclusion of considerations for agriculture in the establishment of any future MENA economic cooperation schemes seems secure,²⁹ the extent of the benefits that would derive to the sector from such schemes are less certain.

Of fundamental importance for determining the implications of regional trading arrangements for both agriculture and national economic welfare is the underlying complementarity of natural and accumulated resources, including human capital, among the countries forming a free trade area. If preferential trading arrangements result in little or no improvement in the terms of trade facing agriculture in the region, then it is unlikely that the regional arrangements will substantially overcome distortions to domestic price incentives against agriculture arising from protection and other inappropriate economywide policies. A particular danger is that where countries are very similar in their (relative) resource endowments, national import substitution policies to promote industrialization or protect favored industries will essentially be replaced by regional import substitution policies that succeed in liberalizing trade between neighboring countries but result in increased protection against imports from the world's most efficient producers.

Regional trade liberalization among less developed countries most often takes the form of reduced barriers to intraregional trade in manufactures. To the extent that policy-based disincentives to agriculture have their origins mainly in industrial protection, such trade

liberalization would be a positive step. Greater economic integration of neighboring lower-income countries would tend to lower the domestic terms of trade for industrial products, as the output of manufactures in the region operating at high unit costs is gradually supplanted by output of manufactures in the region operating at lower unit costs. This eventuality should also be expected to release productive resources to internationally competitive subsectors of agriculture and industry, as the domestic terms of trade of these subsectors improve vis-a-vis those of import-competing sectors.

The more difficult question is whether the expected improvement in the domestic terms of trade of the competitive sectors in agriculture will be sufficient to eradicate or substantially reduce the bias against agriculture. Beyond the prospect of some rationalization of industrial output and possibly agricultural output with the region,³⁰ the likelihood of substantial relative price adjustments is limited where the resource endowments of the less developed countries forming the free trade area are mainly competitive rather than complementary.

Ultimately, the extent to which regional trading arrangements might be counted upon to reduce the bias against agriculture is an empirical question. No quantitative studies of this issue have been undertaken for the MENA region. A recent study of the issue by DeRosa (1995a, 1996) for the new free trade area among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) uses a computable general equilibrium model to trace the adjustment of key variables determining the extent of the bias against agriculture, including the real exchange rate and other relative prices. The study finds that the expected gains to agriculture and national welfare under the ASEAN Free

²⁹ The agenda of the recent MENA economic summits have prominently included sessions on enhancing the role of agriculture in MENA, including as a priority sector for expanded growth of exports in order to promote general economic growth and rural development. See WEF (1994, 1995, 1996).

³⁰ As discussed previously in this section, in addition to protecting industry many developing countries also protect production of staple food commodities and processed foods. In doing so, governments distort price incentives for subsectors of agriculture that have considerable comparative advantage. Reducing high rates of protection then can lead to expansion of intraindustry trade as well as interindustry trade favoring internationally competitive subsectors of agriculture.

Trade Area are modest. General trade liberalization following the most-favored-nation principle underlying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the new World Trade Organization, on the other hand, generally yields significant gains for both agriculture and national welfare because it substantially expands ASEAN trade with the major industrial countries (the principal trading partners of ASEAN), whose natural and accumulated resources are highly complementary to the abundance of labor, tropical land, and other natural resources found in the countries of Southeast Asia.

These results suggest that agriculture might be expected to benefit in some measure from regional economic cooperation in MENA, including under schemes that would emphasize greater regional cooperation for infrastructure development, management of water resources, or other aspects of "deeper" economic integration (Lawrence 1996). However, with respect to goods markets alone, trade liberalization in MENA that encompasses trade with the European Union and the region's other principal trading partners is likely to hold the promise of substantially larger and dependably significant gains to MENA agriculture and surrounding rural economies. Moreover, this conclusion is likely to hold regardless whether the European Union or other major trading partners offer any reciprocal trade concessions, including reforms to the CAP or other trade-distorting farm policies in the major industrial countries. Essentially, so long as there is some price-sensitivity to international markets for the agricultural products and other goods exported by the MENA countries, effective reduction of the protection in these countries that gives rise to the bias against agriculture should be expected to reduce the overvaluation of real exchange rates in MENA, reallocate resources to more efficient uses in internationally competitive subsectors of agriculture and industry in the region, and stimulate greater agricultural production and exports from the region to international markets wherever they may be found abroad.

4. Summary and Concluding Remarks

Along with achieving higher sustainable growth and greater national economic development, accelerated rural development remains a major objective of most countries in the Middle East and North Africa, to provide not only disadvantaged groups but also other inhabitants of rural areas in MENA with higher living standards and more equitable access to the private and public services found in urban areas.

Agriculture is the nucleus of productive activities in the rural economy of most countries in MENA. Moreover, agriculture still accounts for an appreciable-to-large share of domestic output and especially employment in both the low-income countries and middle-income countries of the region. Under such circumstances, agriculture can be expected to contribute significantly to achieving higher sustainable growth and greater economic development in general and to achieving greater economic development and welfare in rural areas in particular, as predicted in economic theory and recorded in the experiences of developing countries in other regions.³¹ Indeed, that agricultural growth has failed to surpass population growth by desirable margins of 2-to-3 percentage points during the last decade in many if not most less developed countries in MENA indicates that more dynamic and robust growth of agriculture can contribute significantly to achieving development goals in the region for both the national and rural economies of MENA countries.

Expanding agricultural trade by MENA countries is an appropriate and natural avenue for pursuing more dynamic and robust performance in agriculture, involving likely adjustments within as well as outside the sector as considerations for comparative advantage are increasingly called upon to allocate arable land, labor, water, and other resources, including financial and physical capital, to more efficient uses. Indeed, some MENA countries might face higher rather than lower

bills for their imports of cereals and other food staples. These countries, however, might also realize higher foreign exchange earnings from expanded exports of other agricultural products, such as livestock, fruits and vegetables, or agricultural raw materials, or from expanded exports of internationally competitive manufactures.

High levels of protection in MENA, particularly for manufactures and some food products, provide a clear indication that a substantial "bias against agriculture" exists in many countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Improvement of the global trading environment for agriculture, through adherence to the Uruguay Round agreement on agriculture in the nearer term and possible further reforms to farm policies in the European Union and other major industrial countries in the longer term, will expand world demand for MENA agricultural exports. However, reforms to trade and other economywide policies in the MENA countries themselves to eliminate the bias against agriculture and to establish more neutral or even-handed public policies toward agriculture would result in equal if not much larger gains in MENA agricultural production and trade.

Trade liberalization and other economic policy reforms in MENA to promote agriculture and rural development might be pursued through regional cooperation in MENA, as envisioned by the Arab organizations for economic cooperation and the new, more inclusive, process of MENA economic summits. Considerations for comparative advantage, however, suggest that agricultural trade and rural development would be served best by thoroughgoing trade liberalization in MENA on a nondiscriminatory basis. This would ensure that the region's trade relations would be expanded with its largest trading partners and that import-substitution policies inhibiting greater agricultural production and trade in the region would be curbed most effectively. Unilateral trade liberalization following the most-favored-nation principle underlying the World Trade Organization is one important avenue for achieving such thoroughgoing trade liberalization. However, pursuit of

³¹ See, for instance, Mellor (1995) and Bautista and DeRosa (1996).

"open regionalism" in MENA, following the example of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, is another avenue for achieving largely the same end.³² Pursuit of open regionalism to achieve nondiscriminatory trade liberalization in MENA and, more fundamentally, higher sustainable growth and greater rural development would also have the advantage of prominently preserving the ongoing process of regional dialogues on economic policies and the promulgation of regional economic accords that is expected by all parties concerned to yield substantial political as well as economic dividends for the countries in the greater MENA region.

³² Under open regionalism, trade concessions negotiated between regional trading partners would be extended on an unconditional basis to all trading partners, including trading partners outside the region. On open regionalism in East Asia and the still uncertain degree of conditionality to be observed in the "nondiscriminatory" free trade area envisioned for the APEC region, see, for instance, Drysdale and Garnaut (1993) and APEC (1994). On forms of regional economic cooperation in other developing areas, see de Melo and Panagariya (1993).

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Table 1. The MENA Economies, 1993

	Population Millions	Land Area (Arable) Th km ² (%)	Population Density Pers./ km. ²	Education Index	Per Capita Income U.S. \$	Structure of Production (Employment)			Merchandise Trade (Agricultural Trade)	
						Agriculture	Industry	Mfg.	Exports	Imports
						Percent of GDP (Labor force, Total trade)				
Middle East										
Cyprus	1	9 (21)	111	...	10,380	7 (14)	... (30)	...	... (32)	... (14)
Iran	64	1,648 (39)	39	87	2,120	24 (40)	29 (23)	14	16 (6)	29 (14)
Iraq	19	438 (27)	43	116	1,750	... (16)	... (18)	...	... ( 1)	... (65)
Israel	5	21 (36)	248	247	13,920	... (4)	... (29)	...	21 (7)	32 (9)
Jordan	4	89 (14)	46	...	1,190	8 (15)	26 (23)	15	28 (20)	80 (23)
Kuwait	2	18 (8)	100	179	20,140	0 (1)	55 (25)	9	30 (1)	49 (16)
Lebanon	4	10 (39)	400	...	1,750	... (...)	... (...)	...	... (25)	... (23)
Oman	17	212 (5)	9	69	4,850	3 (45)	53 (24)	4	46 (4)	35 (20)
Qatar	1	11 (5)	91	...	15,030	... (3)	... (32)	...	... ( 1)	... (15)
Saudi Arabia	17	2,150 (41)	8	107	7,570	... (19)	... (20)	...	23 (1)	22 (15)
Syria Arab Republic	14	185 (76)	76	153	1,750	28 (33)	... (24)	...	... (19)	... (18)
Turkey	60	779 (50)	77	114	2,970	15 (53)	30 (18)	19	10 (24)	19 (10)
United Arab Emirates	2	84 (3)	21	107	21,430	2 (8)	57 (27)	8	59 (3)	56 (10)
Yemen	13	528 (34)	25	...	280	21 (61)	24 (17)	11	5 (4)	20 (30)
North Africa										
Algeria	27	2,382 (16)	11	114	1,780	13 (26)	43 (31)	11	26 (1)	20 (33)
Egypt	56	1,001 (5)	56	179	660	18 (40)	22 (22)	16	6 (10)	23 (24)
Libya	5	1,760 (9)	3	...	5,700	... (18)	... (37)	...	... ( 1)	... (20)
Mauritania	2	1,026 (38)	2	...	500	28 (55)	30 (10)	12	52 (49)	78 (24)
Morocco	26	447 (71)	58	89	1,040	14 (45)	32 (25)	18	15 (28)	25 (19)
Sudan	27	2,506 (50)	11	14	350	30 (70)	... (9)	...	... (95)	... (23)
Tunisia	9	164 (58)	53	83	1,190	18 (28)	31 (33)	19	30 (12)	49 (12)
Developing Countries										
Low-income	3,093	39,093 (...)	79	38	380	28 (...)	35 (...)	25	16 (...)	19 (...)
Middle-income	1,596	62,452 (...)	26	140	2,480	... (...)	... (...)	...	17 (...)	19 (...)
Sub-Saharan Africa	559	24,274 (41)	23	28	520	20 (67)	33 (...)	16	23 (20)	22 (15)
East Asia & Pacific	1,714	16,369 (40)	105	71	820	17 (58)	41 (...)	30	24 (12)	26 (8)
South Asia	1,194	5,133 (65)	233	62	310	30 (65)	26 (...)	17	11 (18)	14 (9)
Europe and Central Asia	495	24,242 (...)	20	...	2,450	... (...)	... (...)	...	15 (...)	18 (...)
Middle East, N. Africa	263	11,015 (31)	24	130	...	14 (35)	... (...)	...	... ( 7)	... (15)
Lat. America, Caribbean	466	20,507 (43)	23	133	2,950	... (26)	... (...)	...	10 (23)	12 (11)
Industrial Countries	812	32,145 (42)	25	305	23,090	... (4)	... (...)	...	16 (10)	16 (5)

Sources: USDA (1996), World Bank (1995a, 1995c, 1996), and Appendix Table A1.

Notes: Education index is the secondary enrollment rate plus five times the university enrollment rate, both calculated in their respective age cohorts for the year 1989.

Table 2. Economic Growth and Other Indicators of Social Welfare, 1993

	Average Annual Growth, 1980-93				Population			Adult Literacy Percent	Life Expectancy Years	Infant Mortality Rate '000 births
	GDP (Per cap.)	Agriculture (Per cap.)	Industry	Exports	Average Growth, 1980-93	Rural	Agri- cultural			
	-----Percent-----	-----Percent-----			-----Percent-----					
Middle East										
Cyprus	... (...)	2 (1 )	...	...	1	47	20	...	77	9
Iran	3 (-1)	5 (1)	5	4	4	42	24	46	68	48
Iraq	... (...)	2 (-1 )	...	...	3	24	21	40	66	56
Israel	4 (2)	1 (-1)	...	8	2	10	4	...	77	8
Jordan	1 (-4)	4 (-1)	...	6	5	30	5	20	70	33
Kuwait	... (...)	... (...)	...	-6	2	3	1	27	76	12
Lebanon	... (...)	4 (3 )	...	...	1	14	6	20	69	33
Oman	8 (3)	7 (2)	9	8	5	88	39	...	70	19
Qatar	... (...)	6 ( ... )	...	...	...	9	1	...	71	19
Saudi Arabia	0 (-4)	12 (8)	...	-4	4	21	33	38	69	27
Syria	... (...)	1 (-3 )	...	...	4	48	23	36	67	35
Turkey	5 (3)	3 (1)	6	9	2	34	41	19	67	63
United Arab Emirates	0 (-4)	10 (6)	-2	6	4	17	2	...	74	17
Yemen	... (...)	1 (-3)	...	1	4	68	...	62	53	104
North Africa										
Algeria	2 (-1)	5 (2)	1	3	3	46	23	43	69	37
Egypt	4 (2)	1 (-1)	2	1	2	56	38	52	62	55
Libya	... (...)	3 (-1 )	...	...	4	15	14	36	63	66
Mauritania	2 (-1)	2 (-1)	4	6	3	49	66	66	52	99
Morocco	4 (2)	4 (2)	3	4	2	53	34	51	65	58
Sudan	... (...)	3 (0 )	...	...	3	76	54	73	53	76
Tunisia	4 (2)	5 (3)	3	7	2	44	23	32	68	42
Developing Countries										
Low-income	6 (4)	3 (1)	8	6	2	72	...	41	62	64
Middle-income	2 (0)	2 (0)	2	...	2	40	...	17	68	39
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 (-1)	2 (-1)	1	3	3	70	68	50	52	93
East Asia & Pacific	8 (6)	4 (2)	10	11	2	69	56	24	68	36
South Asia	5 (3)	3 (1)	6	7	2	74	63	54	60	84
Europe and Central Asia	0 (-1)	0 (-1)	1	...	1	35	...	5	69	25
Middle East, N. Africa	2 (-1)	4 (1)	...	-1	3	45	33	41	66	52
Lat. America, Caribbean	2 (0)	2 (0)	1	3	2	29	27	15	69	43
Industrial Countries	3 (2)	... (...)	...	5	1	22	4	...	77	7

Sources: USDA (1996) and World Bank (1995a, 1995c, 1996).

Notes: Economic growth rates are in real terms.

Table 3. Agricultural Production, 1990-92

	Total	Meat and Dairy Products	Cereals				Fruits and Vegetables	Roots and Tubers	Sugar	
	Total		Total	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Maize			
Average annual value in thousands of metric tons										
Middle East										
Cyprus	991	220	119	9	...	110	...	464	189	...
Iran	39,902	4,808	15,015	9,101	2,279	3,450	173	15,654	2,643	792
Iraq	8,090	724	3,057	1,226	199	1,377	243	4,030	186	4
Israel	4,937	1,361	253	241	...	8	2	2,975	206	...
Jordan	1,343	195	155	89	...	62	4	916	65	...
Kuwait	81	35	2	...	...	1	1	44	...	...
Lebanon	2,707	297	80	56	...	19	3	2,039	254	1
Oman	452	103	4	1	...	...	...	348	5	...
Qatar	75	35	4	1	...	3	...	36	...	...
Saudi Arabia	7,816	977	4,501	3,894	...	390	6	2,320	54	...
Syria	9,632	1,593	3,584	2,419	...	952	207	3,165	423	76
Turkey	79,357	9,799	30,129	19,919	215	7,333	2,127	27,997	4,468	1,985
United Arab Emirates	641	103	8	3	...	2	4	535	4	...
Yemen	2,244	498	675	136	...	49	61	841	160	...
North Africa										
Algeria	8,331	1,570	2,861	1,422	2	1,350	2	2,859	870	...
Egypt	34,797	2,986	13,809	4,456	3,508	157	4,997	13,836	1,904	1,033
Libya	1,908	411	290	143	...	144	1	1,041	148	...
Mauritania	455	334	95	1	37	...	2	26	6	...
Morocco	14,635	1,574	5,966	3,372	17	2,157	329	5,142	970	482
Sudan	10,796	4,188	3,827	601	1	...	51	1,613	144	463
Tunisia	5,294	619	2,130	1,497	...	590	...	2,250	218	23
Developing Countries										
Sub-Saharan Africa	269,509	23,033	64,874	3,872	9,718	1,183	24,397	51,924	107,537	6,117
China	774,972	44,896	397,475	98,590	186,455	2,333	96,991	135,211	143,053	7,899
Southeast Asia	261,989	9,229	131,138	132	114,133	...	16,455	46,130	49,493	9,017
South Asia	523,414	83,820	256,393	69,681	147,955	1,773	11,620	100,313	25,425	15,593
Middle East, N. Africa	228,981	29,138	85,354	49,662	6,580	18,350	8,559	87,976	13,018	4,397
Latin America	381,153	63,942	104,131	19,556	16,055	1,704	55,859	95,512	45,493	20,205
Industrial Countries										
European Union	438,734	126,266	146,927	74,751	2,194	37,979	25,037	101,304	36,120	13,344
North America	644,897	112,287	368,869	96,408	7,449	21,738	217,184	59,652	22,241	6,741
World	4,410,923	721,843	1,903,741	556,801	521,497	159,702	497,492	806,410	567,975	110,285

Sources: USDA (1996).

Table 4. Exports and Imports of MENA Countries by World Regions, 1992-94

Partner Countries and World	All Products	Manuf. Products	Mineral Fuels	Agri- cultural Products	Selected Agricultural Categories and Products								Agr. Raw Mats.
					Food, Live Animals	Livestock Meats, Dairy	Cereals, Cereal Products	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Fruits, Vegs.	Sugar	
Average annual value in millions of U.S. dollars (Share of total trade with region in percent)													
Exports													
Developing Countries													
Sub-Saharan Africa	502 (100)	379 (75)	49 (10)	65 (13)	55 (11)	0 (0)	10 (2)	1 (0)	3 (1)	0 (0)	10 (2)	1 (0)	6 (1)
East Asia	17,633 (100)	3,863 (22)	13,414 (76)	140 (1)	74 (0)	3 (0)	27 (0)	26 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	23 (0)	1 (0)	52 (0)
South Asia	1,180 (100)	859 (73)	85 (7)	73 (6)	40 (3)	0 (0)	8 (1)	8 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	27 (2)	2 (0)	31 (3)
Eur., Central Asia	3,588 (100)	2,007 (56)	581 (16)	888 (25)	692 (19)	15 (0)	171 (5)	73 (2)	12 (0)	10 (0)	226 (6)	122 (3)	97 (3)
M. East, N. Africa	16,042 (100)	6,881 (43)	5,222 (33)	3503 (22)	2,568 (16)	673 (4)	447 (3)	120 (1)	68 (0)	72 (0)	1,034 (6)	117 (1)	303 (2)
Lat. Am., Caribbean	1,002 (100)	500 (50)	390 (39)	65 (6)	31 (3)	0 (0)	5 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0)	14 (1)	0 (0)	26 (3)
Industrial Countries													
European Union	29,481 (100)	15,797 (54)	9,153 (31)	3,972 (14)	2,912 (10)	63 (0)	45 (0)	4 (0)	13 (0)	1 (0)	2,197 (7)	43 (0)	657 (2)
Other OECD	18,533 (100)	7,190 (39)	10,198 (55)	936 (5)	629 (3)	21 (0)	20 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	274 (2)	5 (0)	78 (0)
World	179,711 (100)	46,809 (26)	116,203 (65)	11,756 (7)	8,475 (5)	779 (0)	952 (1)	442 (0)	77 (0)	75 (0)	4,690 (3)	325 (0)	1,808 (1)

Table 4 (Cont.). Exports and Imports of MENA Countries by World Regions, 1992-94

Partner Countries and World	All Products	Manuf. Products	Mineral Fuels	Agri- cultural Products	Selected Agricultural Categories and Products									Agr. Raw Mats.
					Food, Live Animals	Livestock Meats, Dairy	Cereals, Cereal Products	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Fruits, Vegs.	Sugar		
Average annual value in millions of U.S. dollars (Share of total trade with region in percent)														
Imports														
Developing Countries														
Sub-Saharan Africa	829 (100)	171 (21)	77 (9)	562 (68)	291 (35)	118 (14)	16 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (2)	2 (0)	248 (30)	
East Asia	10,951 (100)	9,337 (85)	42 (0)	1,523 (14)	833 (8)	18 (0)	147 (1)	1 (0)	120 (1)	0 (0)	176 (2)	91 (1)	275 (3)	
South Asia	2,424 (100)	1,508 (62)	2 (0)	879 (36)	778 (32)	52 (2)	344 (14)	3 (0)	337 (14)	0 (0)	131 (5)	6 (0)	75 (3)	
Eur., Central Asia	6,582 (100)	4,110 (62)	845 (13)	1,426 (22)	664 (10)	292 (4)	139 (2)	59 (1)	2 (0)	41 (1)	170 (3)	13 (0)	589 (9)	35
M. East, N. Africa	16,042 (100)	6,881 (43)	5,222 (33)	3,503 (22)	2,568 (16)	469 (4)	260 (2)	120 (1)	68 (0)	73 (0)	1,034 (6)	117 (1)	302 (2)	
Lat. Am., Caribbean	2,320 (100)	691 (30)	6 (0)	1,349 (58)	993 (43)	260 (11)	100 (4)	30 (1)	32 (0)	1 (0)	126 (5)	192 (8)	171 (7)	
Industrial Countries														
European Union	65,983 (100)	54,429 (82)	934 (1)	8,249 (13)	5,860 (9)	1,990 (3)	1,975 (3)	675 (1)	62 (0)	529 (1)	439 (1)	572 (1)	1,551 (2)	
Other OECD	32,475 (100)	26,450 (81)	330 (1)	4,916 (15)	3,077 (9)	549 (2)	2,067 (6)	1,092 (3)	114 (0)	219 (1)	158 (0)	16 (0)	789 (2)	
World	182,994 (100)	138,013 (75)	9,532 (5)	28,057 (15)	18,887 (10)	5,046 (3)	6,476 (4)	2,318 (1)	1,169 (1)	848 (0)	2,185 (1)	1,662 (1)	4,374 (2)	

Source: U.N. Trade Data System (1996).

Table 5. Revealed Comparative Advantage of MENA Countries in International and Intra-regional Trade, 1992-94

	Manuf. Products	Clothing, Apparel	Mineral Fuels	Agri- cultural Products	Selected Agricultural Categories and Products								Agr. Raw Mats.
					Food, Live Animals	Livestock Meats, Dairy	Cereals, Cereal Products	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Fruits, Vegs.	Sugar	
International Trade													
Middle East													
Cyprus	0.80	4.97	0.26	2.68	3.45	0.80	0.79	0.39	0.44	8.42	13.67	1.40	0.31
Iran	0.10	0.02	9.90	0.47	0.61	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.29	0.10	0.33
Iraq	0.01	0.00	11.29	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.01
Israel	1.16	1.07	0.13	0.61	0.69	0.25	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.00	2.33	0.30	0.68
Jordan	0.68	0.63	0.02	1.62	2.04	2.84	0.27	0.00	1.33	0.00	5.35	0.22	0.23
Kuwait	0.06	0.08	10.82	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.03
Lebanon	0.93	3.15	0.07	2.03	2.52	0.60	0.52	0.01	0.50	0.00	9.29	2.19	1.03
Oman	0.20	0.47	9.26	0.33	0.23	0.14	0.22	0.33	0.33	0.01	0.17	0.07	0.01
Qatar	0.22	0.46	9.50	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Saudi Arabia	0.11	0.00	10.36	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.49	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.03
Syria	0.09	0.96	8.42	1.59	1.19	2.08	0.58	0.23	0.00	9.34	2.22	0.44	3.23
Turkey	0.95	7.16	0.18	1.99	2.43	0.85	2.28	3.13	0.06	4.80	6.64	4.68	0.63
U. Arab Emirates	0.20	0.61	9.18	0.25	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.01	0.56	0.04	0.46	0.17	0.06
Yemen	0.03	0.01	10.75	0.31	0.42	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.29	0.17
North Africa													
Algeria	0.03	0.00	9.94	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.01
Egypt	0.43	1.63	6.41	0.84	0.88	0.41	1.13	0.00	10.47	0.04	2.57	1.22	1.05
Libya	0.06	0.01	10.96	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06
Mauritania	0.01	0.04	0.05	4.10	6.56	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.16
Morocco	0.80	8.44	0.21	2.35	3.45	0.03	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.45	8.09	0.41	0.74
Sudan	0.04	0.01	0.00	7.92	4.37	6.93	8.41	0.00	0.03	0.00	2.64	9.46	19.05
Tunisia	0.99	11.47	1.36	1.01	0.70	0.25	0.58	0.02	0.01	1.26	1.14	0.12	0.19
MENA Countries	0.35	1.47	7.45	0.54	0.63	0.24	0.47	0.75	0.39	0.66	1.62	0.59	0.32

Table 5 (Cont.). Revealed Comparative Advantage of MENA Countries in International and Intraregional Trade, 1992-94

	Selected Agricultural Categories and Products												
	Manuf. Products	Clothing, Apparel	Mineral Fuels	Agri- cultural Products	Food, Live Animals	Livestock Meats, Dairy	Cereals, Cereal Products	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Fruits, Vegs.	Sugar	Agr. Raw Mats.
Intraregional Trade													
Middle East													
Cyprus	0.87	2.59	0.18	2.10	1.44	1.28	1.04	0.29	0.00	4.68	3.99	0.50	0.52
Iran	0.14	0.14	13.29	1.23	1.60	0.47	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	10.67	0.11	0.96
Iraq	0.00	0.00	19.04	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00
Israel	0.91	0.30	3.52	0.70	0.12	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.03	3.76
Jordan	0.70	0.49	0.07	2.79	3.26	4.85	0.22	0.00	0.51	0.00	15.41	0.12	0.52
Kuwait	0.78	0.56	5.73	0.39	0.43	0.26	0.31	0.00	0.08	0.00	1.02	0.25	0.36
Lebanon	0.85	6.29	0.05	2.14	2.92	0.68	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.00	21.91	0.47	0.76
Oman	0.67	1.22	5.00	1.30	0.65	0.55	0.41	0.52	0.34	0.00	1.08	0.15	0.05
Qatar	0.96	0.13	4.60	0.19	0.24	0.86	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18
Saudi Arabia	0.33	0.03	12.49	0.46	0.54	0.71	0.45	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.11	0.24
Syria	0.19	3.35	4.63	3.90	4.45	6.43	0.92	0.39	0.00	5.88	19.98	0.26	5.48
Turkey	0.81	1.85	0.22	2.42	2.97	2.93	2.05	1.99	0.03	3.50	7.57	3.27	0.58
U. Arab Emirates	0.60	0.49	4.82	1.48	1.21	0.99	0.43	0.01	0.81	0.04	5.00	0.46	0.28
Yemen	0.10	0.00	0.28	5.02	6.69	3.89	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	3.87	1.68
North Africa													
Algeria	0.14	0.00	16.57	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.06
Egypt	0.54	0.95	5.98	1.76	2.27	1.36	1.60	0.00	8.14	0.03	9.88	0.89	1.04
Libya	0.35	0.26	13.67	0.15	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.01	0.56
Mauritania	0.03	0.23	0.00	5.98	6.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.15	10.04
Morocco	1.02	1.55	1.04	1.05	0.95	0.05	0.60	0.22	0.00	0.93	1.98	0.08	2.44
Sudan	0.02	0.00	0.00	6.36	6.73	17.19	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.69	1.43	11.75
Tunisia	1.08	0.56	0.11	1.04	1.17	1.02	1.51	0.05	0.00	1.62	2.00	0.16	0.21
MENA Countries	0.57	0.91	6.25	1.42	1.55	1.52	0.79	0.59	0.67	0.98	5.40	0.81	0.79

Sources: Average annual ratios of country to world commodity trade shares in international and MENA markets for merchandise imports, based on data compiled from the U.N. Trade Data System (1996).

Table 6. Import Restrictions in MENA Countries by Product Category, 1984-93

Middle East Countries	International Trade	Ad Valorem Tariff Rates		NTB Frequency Rates		International Trade	Ad Valorem Tariff Rates		NTB Frequency Rates	
	Imports					Imports				
	1992	1984-87	1991-93	1984-87	1991-93	1992	1984-87	1991-93	1984-87	1991-93
	Millions U.S. dollars	Percent				Millions U.S. dollars	Percent			
		Cyprus (\$10,380)					Iran (\$2,120)			
Primary Products	901	10.3	...	40.8	...	2,175	16.8	...	99.0	...
Food	534	16.5	...	68.4	...	1,188	21.4	...	97.9	...
Cereals	55	0.0	...	69.2	...	528	2.2	...	69.2	...
Agricultural Raw Materials	39	7.9	...	15.8	...	224	16.7	...	100.0	...
Crude Fertilizers, Mineral Oils	14	1.9	...	9.0	...	n.a.	10.0	...	100.0	...
Mineral Fuels	282	1.0	...	48.1	...	253	7.9	...	100.0	...
Non-Ferrous Metals	33	6.1	...	5.7	...	n.a.	10.2	...	100.0	...
Manufactured Products	2,257	20.3	...	28.6	...	11,133	22.2	...	99.4	...
Chemicals	231	8.6	...	30.3	...	1,234	15.4	...	97.2	...
Iron and Steel	92	3.1	...	23.3	...	n.a.	11.9	...	100.0	...
Machinery and Equipment	1,066	11.7	...	47.0	...	7,131	12.3	...	100.0	...
Other Manufactures	967	30.9	...	19.3	...	2,768	31.3	...	100.0	...
Textiles and Apparel	299	43.5	...	34.0	...	313	31.8	...	100.0	...
All Products	3,290	17.5	...	32.2	...	13,501	20.7	...	99.3	...
		Kuwait (\$20,140)					Saudi Arabia (\$7,570)			
Primary Products	1,222	2.9	...	6.8	...	4,187	11.7	12.0	4.4	...
Food	968	1.5	...	10.2	...	3,319	11.3	11.9	8.9	...
Cereals	90	0.0	...	7.7	...	322	7.4	6.5	0.0	...
Agricultural Raw Materials	154	3.9	...	0.0	...	168	12.0	12.0	0.8	...
Crude Fertilizers, Mineral Oils	12	4.1	...	5.2	...	183	12.1	12.1	0.0	...
Mineral Fuels	34	4.4	...	0.0	...	59	12.0	12.3	0.0	...
Non-Ferrous Metals	54	3.8	...	13.2	...	459	12.3	11.8	0.0	...
Manufactured Products	5,970	4.7	...	1.8	...	18,227	12.4	12.2	3.4	...
Chemicals	359	5.2	...	2.2	...	2,226	12.4	11.9	5.6	...
Iron and Steel	350	4.1	...	1.3	...	824	12.3	13.2	4.0	...
Machinery and Equipment	3,072	4.1	...	1.1	...	8,990	12.1	11.8	5.0	...
Other Manufactures	2,189	4.8	...	2.1	...	6,187	12.5	12.4	1.4	...
Textiles and Apparel	611	4.3	...	0.0	...	2,149	12.2	12.2	0.0	...
All Products	7,259	4.2	...	3.5	...	24,069	12.2	12.1	3.9	...
		Syria (\$1,750)					Turkey (\$2,970)			
Primary Products	896	13.1	...	30.7	...	7,299	18.7	8.2	93.9	...
Food	746	20.4	...	44.4	...	1,357	24.6	11.8	92.2	...
Cereals	268	7.3	...	84.6	...	156	6.3	11.0	84.6	...
Agricultural Raw Materials	44	7.7	...	31.1	...	1,080	12.8	4.4	99.3	...
Crude Fertilizers, Mineral Oils	9	5.9	...	14.9	...	734	11.3	4.1	98.5	...
Mineral Fuels	72	8.8	...	11.8	...	3,782	13.9	4.6	70.6	...
Non-Ferrous Metals	26	6.2	...	1.1	...	346	16.7	7.3	100.0	...
Manufactured Products	1,480	15.5	...	38.7	...	15,500	24.2	9.3	97.3	...
Chemicals	324	7.3	...	32.1	...	3,059	12.4	8.2	92.3	...
Iron and Steel	260	3.8	...	25.3	...	1,307	11.5	6.9	100.0	...
Machinery and Equipment	475	11.5	...	28.9	...	8,037	21.7	8.0	99.1	...
Other Manufactures	421	22.7	...	48.3	...	3,097	32.3	10.8	98.3	...
Textiles and Apparel	169	28.0	...	75.7	...	745	35.7	11.8	100.0	...
All Products	2,400	14.8	...	36.6	...	22,871	22.7	9.0	96.4	...

Table 6 (Cont.). Import Restrictions in MENA Countries by Product Category, 1984-93

North Africa Countries	International Trade	Ad Valorem Tariff Rates		NTB Frequency Rates		International Trade	Ad Valorem Tariff Rates		NTB Frequency Rates	
	Imports					Imports				
	1992	1984-87	1991-93	1984-87	1991-93	1992	1984-87	1991-93	1984-87	1991-93
	Millions U.S. dollars	Percent				Millions U.S. dollars	Percent			
Algeria (\$1,780)										
Primary Products	3,031	17.1	18.6	79.3	26.8	3,340	50.4	23.4	43.8	...
Food	2,465	27.9	29.1	86.3	57.2	2,438	98.6	32.2	70.1	...
Cereals	494	0.0	6.4	100.0	0.0	883	5.7	8.7	100.0	...
Agricultural Raw Materials	252	11.0	9.8	78.6	0.0	519	9.9	12.5	10.5	...
Crude Fertilizers, Mineral Oils	65	8.3	8.3	65.7	0.0	152	8.0	11.3	10.4	...
Mineral Fuels	125	1.5	3.2	61.1	0.0	116	7.4	11.9	78.6	...
Non-Ferrous Metals	125	3.5	13.6	79.2	0.0	116	11.5	16.7	16.4	...
Manufactured Products	5,611	23.4	24.6	63.6	2.8	4,951	27.1	29.2	45.6	...
Chemicals	922	11.0	14.2	50.7	1.2	1,079	10.2	14.4	55.9	...
Iron and Steel	824	4.0	12.3	88.7	0.0	388	9.8	17.4	17.3	...
Machinery and Equipment	2,647	9.6	16.3	58.8	0.2	2,173	18.1	18.7	29.5	...
Other Manufactures	1,218	38.2	34.9	68.8	5.2	1,312	40.2	41.8	52.5	...
Textiles and Apparel	133	53.0	44.2	79.5	0.0	202	59.6	56.5	75.2	...
All Products	8,648	21.7	22.9	67.8	9.5	8,293	33.5	27.9	45.2	...
Libya (\$5,700)										
Primary Products	1,448	14.2	...	15.0	...	2,924	18.2	18.9	43.0	...
Food	1,269	17.2	...	29.2	...	1,038	27.7	27.8	73.9	...
Cereals	269	0.0	...	0.0	...	294	8.8	10.0	98.7	...
Agricultural Raw Materials	106	15.4	...	4.8	...	414	9.5	11.5	13.6	...
Crude Fertilizers, Mineral Oils	14	9.3	...	2.2	...	248	8.4	8.3	4.5	...
Mineral Fuels	20	9.1	...	0.0	...	1,125	10.3	12.5	65.0	...
Non-Ferrous Metals	39	8.2	...	0.0	...	99	11.9	12.3	0.9	...
Manufactured Products	3,891	19.7	...	8.4	...	4,431	25.6	24.4	21.8	...
Chemicals	408	6.8	...	1.6	...	747	18.7	18.4	13.0	...
Iron and Steel	401	1.7	...	1.3	...	396	8.3	7.8	3.1	...
Machinery and Equipment	1,813	19.4	...	6.7	...	2,072	20.8	19.7	11.8	...
Other Manufactures	1,269	27.7	...	13.2	...	1,215	33.2	31.3	33.0	...
Textiles and Apparel	353	27.2	...	24.6	...	387	39.1	35.1	63.7	...
All Products	5,358	18.3	...	10.3	...	7,356	23.5	22.8	27.6	...
Sudan (\$350)										
Primary Products	211	56.6	...	12.0	...	1,474	22.3	25.7	77.4	37.3
Food	128	70.9	...	25.1	...	534	31.8	32.6	95.4	62.3
Cereals	84	36.9	...	0.0	...	140	17.6	22.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural Raw Materials	13	50.3	...	0.0	...	237	14.5	19.7	47.1	9.4
Crude Fertilizers, Mineral Oils	n.a.	38.3	...	0.7	...	141	13.4	19.5	74.6	17.1
Mineral Fuels	35	25.4	...	0.0	...	486	8.5	13.5	91.7	26.7
Non-Ferrous Metals	n.a.	54.2	...	0.9	...	76	17.6	23.9	55.7	17.4
Manufactured Products	532	56.4	...	9.4	...	4,949	24.7	28.2	75.5	30.5
Chemicals	93	31.4	...	3.3	...	523	17.2	23.1	48.3	14.5
Iron and Steel	n.a.	53.5	...	0.0	...	434	11.0	18.5	93.8	8.5
Machinery and Equipment	260	42.1	...	3.8	...	1,951	20.1	24.2	70.9	18.8
Other Manufactures	179	75.1	...	15.9	...	2,040	32.0	33.7	87.8	46.1
Textiles and Apparel	32	92.9	...	22.2	...	1,249	36.5	36.9	93.8	70.6
All Products	752	56.6	...	10.0	...	6,432	24.0	27.5	76.2	32.7
Egypt (\$660)										
Primary Products	3,031	17.1	18.6	79.3	26.8	3,340	50.4	23.4	43.8	...
Food	2,465	27.9	29.1	86.3	57.2	2,438	98.6	32.2	70.1	...
Cereals	494	0.0	6.4	100.0	0.0	883	5.7	8.7	100.0	...
Agricultural Raw Materials	252	11.0	9.8	78.6	0.0	519	9.9	12.5	10.5	...
Crude Fertilizers, Mineral Oils	65	8.3	8.3	65.7	0.0	152	8.0	11.3	10.4	...
Mineral Fuels	125	1.5	3.2	61.1	0.0	116	7.4	11.9	78.6	...
Non-Ferrous Metals	125	3.5	13.6	79.2	0.0	116	11.5	16.7	16.4	...
Manufactured Products	5,611	23.4	24.6	63.6	2.8	4,951	27.1	29.2	45.6	...
Chemicals	922	11.0	14.2	50.7	1.2	1,079	10.2	14.4	55.9	...
Iron and Steel	824	4.0	12.3	88.7	0.0	388	9.8	17.4	17.3	...
Machinery and Equipment	2,647	9.6	16.3	58.8	0.2	2,173	18.1	18.7	29.5	...
Other Manufactures	1,218	38.2	34.9	68.8	5.2	1,312	40.2	41.8	52.5	...
Textiles and Apparel	133	53.0	44.2	79.5	0.0	202	59.6	56.5	75.2	...
All Products	8,648	21.7	22.9	67.8	9.5	8,293	33.5	27.9	45.2	...
Morocco (\$1,040)										
Primary Products	1,448	14.2	...	15.0	...	2,924	18.2	18.9	43.0	...
Food	1,269	17.2	...	29.2	...	1,038	27.7	27.8	73.9	...
Cereals	269	0.0	...	0.0	...	294	8.8	10.0	98.7	...
Agricultural Raw Materials	106	15.4	...	4.8	...	414	9.5	11.5	13.6	...
Crude Fertilizers, Mineral Oils	14	9.3	...	2.2	...	248	8.4	8.3	4.5	...
Mineral Fuels	20	9.1	...	0.0	...	1,125	10.3	12.5	65.0	...
Non-Ferrous Metals	39	8.2	...	0.0	...	99	11.9	12.3	0.9	...
Manufactured Products	3,891	19.7	...	8.4	...	4,431	25.6	24.4	21.8	...
Chemicals	408	6.8	...	1.6	...	747	18.7	18.4	13.0	...
Iron and Steel	401	1.7	...	1.3	...	396	8.3	7.8	3.1	...
Machinery and Equipment	1,813	19.4	...	6.7	...	2,072	20.8	19.7	11.8	...
Other Manufactures	1,269	27.7	...	13.2	...	1,215	33.2	31.3	33.0	...
Textiles and Apparel	353	27.2	...	24.6	...	387	39.1	35.1	63.7	...
All Products	5,358	18.3	...	10.3	...	7,356	23.5	22.8	27.6	...
Tunisia (\$1,190)										
Primary Products	211	56.6	...	12.0	...	1,474	22.3	25.7	77.4	37.3
Food	128	70.9	...	25.1	...	534	31.8	32.6	95.4	62.3
Cereals	84	36.9	...	0.0	...	140	17.6	22.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural Raw Materials	13	50.3	...	0.0	...	237	14.5	19.7	47.1	9.4
Crude Fertilizers, Mineral Oils	n.a.	38.3	...	0.7	...	141	13.4	19.5	74.6	17.1
Mineral Fuels	35	25.4	...	0.0	...	486	8.5	13.5	91.7	26.7
Non-Ferrous Metals	n.a.	54.2	...	0.9	...	76	17.6	23.9	55.7	17.4
Manufactured Products	532	56.4	...	9.4	...	4,949	24.7	28.2	75.5	30.5
Chemicals	93	31.4	...	3.3	...	523	17.2	23.1	48.3	14.5
Iron and Steel	n.a.	53.5	...	0.0	...	434	11.0	18.5	93.8	8.5
Machinery and Equipment	260	42.1	...	3.8	...	1,951	20.1	24.2	70.9	18.8
Other Manufactures	179	75.1	...	15.9	...	2,040	32.0	33.7	87.8	46.1
Textiles and Apparel	32	92.9	...	22.2	...	1,249	36.5	36.9	93.8	70.6
All Products	752	56.6	...	10.0	...	6,432	24.0	27.5	76.2	32.7

Sources and Notes, Table 6

Sources: UNCTAD (1994, 1995), World Bank (1995a, 1996), and computations based on data compiled from the U.N. Trade Data System (1996).

Notes: Tariff and NTB frequency rates are unweighted averages of protection measures for the countries indicated. Tariffs are inclusive of customs duties and other fiscal charges on imports. NTB frequency rates refer to the percentage of national tariff lines affected by nontariff barriers. Leaders (...) denote not available. Mid-1980s protection statistics for Kuwait and Turkey refer to 1988, and for Egypt and Saudi Arabia refer to 1989. Early-1990s protection statistics for Egypt refer to 1995. Values in parentheses are per capita GNP levels in 1993, and import levels for Iran and Sudan refer to average annual values of imports during 1992-94.

Table 7. Economic Cooperation in MENA

		Arab Common Market (1964)	Gulf Cooperation Council (1981)	Economic Cooperation Org. (1985)	Arab Maghreb Union (1989)	Bilateral, EMA Trading Arrangements 1/ (1987-96)	MENA Economic Summits (1994-96)
Organization members, summit participants							
Middle East							
Cyprus	(CYP)						X
Iran	(IRN)			X			
Iraq	(IRQ)	X				TUN	
Israel	(ISR)						X
Jordan	(JOR)	X				LEB, MOR, SYR, TUN, EMA	X
Kuwait	(KUW)		X			TUN	X
Lebanon	(LEB)					JOR, SAU, SDN, SYR, EMA	
Oman	(OMN)		X				X
Qatar	(QTR)		X				X
Saudi Arabia	(SAU)		X			LEB, TUN	X
Syria	(SYR)	X				JOR, LEB, LBY, MOR, TUN	
Turkey	(TUR)			X		EMA	X
U. Arab Emirates	(UAE)		X			TUN	X
Yemen	(YEM)	X					X
North Africa							
Algeria	(ALG)				X	LBY, MOR, TUN	
Egypt	(EGY)	X				SDN, EMA	X
Libya	(LBY)				X	ALG, MOR, SYR, TUN	
Mauritania	(MAU)	X			X		X
Morocco	(MOR)				X	ALG, LBY, JOR, SDN, SYR, TUN, EMA	X
Sudan	(SDN)					EGY, LEB, MOR, TUN	
Tunisia	(TUN)				X	ALG, IRQ, JOR, KUW, LBY, MOR, SAU, SDN, SYR, UAE, EMA	X
Other Countries							
Afghanistan				X			
Azerbaijan				X			
Kazakhstan				X			
Kyrgyz Republic				X			
Pakistan				X			
Tajikistan				X			
Turkmenistan				X			
Uzbekistan				X			

Sources: Kirmani et al. (1994), Hoekman and Djankov (1996), UNCTAD (1987), and WEF (1994, 1995, 1996).

Notes: Dates in parentheses indicate commencement year of the cooperation agreement. Bilateral trading arrangements between MENA countries are those in operation, circa 1987.

1/ EMA arrangements refer to partnership agreements with the European Union under the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement. In 1996, Turkey entered into a custom union agreement with the European Union.

Table 8. International Exports and Imports of MENA Countries, 1992-94

	All Products	Manuf. Products	Mineral Fuels	Agri- cultural Products	Selected Agricultural Categories and Products								Agr. Raw Mats.
					Food, Live Animals	Livestock Meats, Dairy	Cereals, Cereal Products	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Fruits, Vegs.	Sugar	
Middle East					Exports (Average Annual Value in Thousands of U.S. dollars)								
Cyprus	789,322	477,595	17,865	254,144	202,462	11,596	7,091	1,004	384	4,229	174,097	3,401	7,754
Iran	16,009,930	1,233,427	13,745,300	897,819	731,650	17,732	2,037	0	230	5	592,686	4,755	164,810
Iraq	464,875	4,794	455,446	3,748	3,524	201	222	96	0	0	2,906	3	217
Israel	15,606,317	13,584,734	170,477	1,154,059	796,843	71,379	26,505	11	328	0	586,757	14,329	332,600
Jordan	1,032,351	530,552	1,756	201,747	156,427	53,629	3,176	2	1,507	0	89,139	705	7,532
Kuwait	9,751,437	475,051	9,151,986	36,519	24,014	3,295	5,063	0	557	5	5,419	2,162	8,034
Lebanon	539,946	377,793	3,049	132,170	101,201	5,959	3,164	13	293	0	80,905	3,630	17,532
Oman	5,545,854	824,278	4,453,639	218,698	95,651	14,091	13,886	6,116	2,008	21	15,398	1,218	1,043
Qatar	3,599,327	601,006	2,966,496	10,283	8,888	8,315	519	15	37	0	128	4	1,276
Saudi Arabia	49,165,451	4,064,471	44,192,594	460,484	390,883	61,530	272,945	262,653	87	0	51,096	5,385	42,164
Syria	2,650,793	176,736	1,937,259	508,642	234,091	100,689	17,433	2,033	0	15,767	95,082	3,558	268,513
Turkey	16,316,906	11,696,700	252,631	3,914,332	2,950,751	253,907	421,481	168,272	1,105	49,863	1,748,219	234,716	323,962
U. Arab Emirates	19,231,957	2,917,662	15,318,654	577,307	324,786	57,605	33,804	328	11,801	433	144,029	10,221	34,999
Yemen	1,323,734	27,784	1,233,914	49,729	40,957	3,598	709	0	101	0	164	1,190	7,182
North Africa													
Algeria	11,128,334	250,919	9,593,419	75,043	67,000	1,049	1,533	0	0	0	60,260	18	1,807
Egypt	5,131,166	1,665,061	2,854,242	517,835	337,301	38,865	65,930	9	58,804	141	213,187	19,172	169,167
Libya	8,944,513	405,343	8,502,766	24,250	6,154	547	202	0	4	0	2,284	46	18,018
Mauritania	423,935	4,240	1,853	209,256	207,019	46	51	5	0	0	91	10	2,070
Morocco	5,608,098	3,388,865	102,484	1,584,650	1,438,254	3,361	8,767	1,306	6	1,596	731,904	7,133	130,137
Sudan	403,908	10,674	36	384,763	131,392	51,202	38,519	1	14	0	17,195	11,745	241,388
Tunisia	4,183,654	3,105,778	493,616	508,116	217,213	18,934	27,647	342	27	3,356	76,655	1,589	25,041
MENA Countries (\$Mn.)	179,711	46,808	116,202	11,756	8,475	778	952	442	77	75	4,689	325	1,808
Middle East					Share of Total Exports (Percent)								
Cyprus	100.0	60.5	2.3	32.2	25.7	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	22.1	0.4	1.0
Iran	100.0	7.7	85.9	5.6	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.0
Iraq	100.0	1.0	98.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Israel	100.0	87.0	1.1	7.4	5.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.1	2.1
Jordan	100.0	51.4	0.2	19.5	15.2	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.6	0.1	0.7
Kuwait	100.0	4.9	93.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lebanon	100.0	70.0	0.6	24.5	18.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.0	0.7	3.2
Oman	100.0	14.9	80.3	3.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Qatar	100.0	16.7	82.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	100.0	8.3	89.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Syria	100.0	6.7	73.1	19.2	8.8	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.6	0.1	10.1
Turkey	100.0	71.7	1.5	24.0	18.1	1.6	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	10.7	1.4	2.0
U. Arab Emirates	100.0	15.2	79.7	3.0	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2
Yemen	100.0	2.1	93.2	3.8	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
North Africa													
Algeria	100.0	2.3	86.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Egypt	100.0	32.4	55.6	10.1	6.6	0.8	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.2	0.4	3.3
Libya	100.0	4.5	95.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mauritania	100.0	1.0	0.4	49.4	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Morocco	100.0	60.4	1.8	28.3	25.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.1	2.3
Sudan	100.0	2.6	0.0	95.3	32.5	12.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.9	59.8
Tunisia	100.0	74.2	11.8	12.1	5.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.6
MENA Countries	100.0	26.0	64.7	6.5	4.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	1.0

APPENDIX

Table 8 (Cont.). International Exports and Imports of MENA Countries, 1992-94

	Selected Agricultural Categories and Products												
	All Products	Manuf. Products	Mineral Fuels	Agri-cultural Products	Food, Live Animals	Livestock Meats, Dairy	Cereals, Cereal Products	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Fruits, Veggies.	Sugar	Agr. Raw Mats.
Middle East	Imports (Average Annual Value in Thousands of U.S. dollars)												
Cyprus	3,844,918	2,905,329	265,229	549,227	255,799	44,020	78,880	13,307	3,165	25,433	25,604	14,396	47,313
Iran	13,501,237	11,133,453	252,896	1,842,469	1,188,377	273,683	528,293	206,666	167,641	15,130	22,404	158,542	224,008
Iraq	477,119	128,535	446	307,556	265,916	43,569	100,330	23,155	14,896	63	45,360	50,407	2,077
Israel	21,061,177	17,233,975	1,475,023	1,813,707	1,142,118	129,525	393,700	150,329	29,607	56,762	167,597	149,353	491,130
Jordan	3,427,038	2,136,471	443,136	780,101	608,785	172,925	224,559	87,859	36,287	42,828	46,631	85,849	60,032
Kuwait	7,072,384	5,768,127	36,428	1,109,915	928,293	373,751	133,750	19,178	59,719	12,146	227,238	39,999	60,598
Lebanon	3,772,775	2,607,039	247,162	862,343	602,155	227,951	99,512	32,006	9,855	3,237	124,346	36,185	61,414
Oman	3,932,747	2,777,649	82,352	777,946	481,624	175,756	99,818	28,473	41,010	9,227	122,625	17,144	31,264
Qatar	1,965,038	1,585,212	13,822	300,514	249,732	104,325	36,424	7,129	13,036	3,889	60,140	8,939	16,047
Saudi Arabia	30,818,428	24,261,681	124,305	4,500,208	3,570,758	1,328,383	1,024,380	25,496	382,062	472,185	536,145	188,720	378,872
Syria	3,450,872	2,714,905	66,289	620,051	491,321	75,870	151,216	6,136	37,120	1,930	14,333	90,154	61,447
Turkey	25,749,914	17,691,972	3,869,791	2,684,208	632,493	129,185	228,300	89,584	80,701	11,729	71,729	9,725	1,309,576
U. Arab Emirates	18,649,963	16,079,541	222,753	1,806,655	1,325,981	373,825	239,745	40,909	164,484	15,611	262,702	120,352	106,854
Yemen	1,984,692	1,058,535	292,259	597,618	483,470	99,782	230,036	89,703	34,095	0	20,266	91,049	31,892
North Africa													
Algeria	9,089,600	5,876,340	112,871	2,978,875	2,375,153	680,135	1,000,358	425,694	18,064	66,937	96,916	243,263	317,634
Egypt	12,178,910	8,221,015	156,617	2,867,717	1,956,406	398,458	931,639	602,131	337	2,161	133,082	110,764	438,302
Libya	4,336,345	3,208,165	197,172	853,968	687,631	112,534	295,643	64,855	25,912	56,656	65,627	38,178	40,858
Mauritania	467,378	299,022	49,539	112,828	96,015	19,022	39,301	10,328	10,507	118	7,166	18,859	1,934
Morocco	7,927,896	5,137,515	1,066,163	1,467,987	803,085	123,146	369,501	278,193	572	38,713	39,001	106,737	434,144
Sudan	752,474	532,068	35,037	174,957	128,369	10,708	84,297	23,937	20,630	1	12,912	1,644	13,425
Tunisia	6,410,892	4,963,606	490,141	789,814	422,751	84,448	154,854	93,097	4,151	13,517	23,388	73,108	231,188
MENA Countries (\$Mn.)	182,994	138,013	9,532	28,056	18,886	5,045	6,475	2,318	1,168	848	2,184	1,661	4,373
Middle East	Share of Total Imports (Percent)												
Cyprus	100.0	75.6	6.9	14.3	6.7	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2
Iran	100.0	82.5	1.9	13.6	8.8	2.0	3.9	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.7
Iraq	100.0	26.9	0.1	64.5	55.7	9.1	21.0	4.9	3.1	0.0	9.5	10.6	0.4
Israel	100.0	81.8	7.0	8.6	5.4	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	2.3
Jordan	100.0	62.3	12.9	22.8	17.8	5.0	6.6	2.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.5	1.8
Kuwait	100.0	81.6	0.5	15.7	13.1	5.3	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	3.2	0.6	0.9
Lebanon	100.0	69.1	6.6	22.9	16.0	6.0	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.3	1.0	1.6
Oman	100.0	70.6	2.1	19.8	12.2	4.5	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	3.1	0.4	0.8
Qatar	100.0	80.7	0.7	15.3	12.7	5.3	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	3.1	0.5	0.8
Saudi Arabia	100.0	78.7	0.4	14.6	11.6	4.3	3.3	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.2
Syria	100.0	78.7	1.9	18.0	14.2	2.2	4.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	2.6	1.8
Turkey	100.0	68.7	15.0	10.4	2.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.1
U. Arab Emirates	100.0	86.2	1.2	9.7	7.1	2.0	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.6
Yemen	100.0	53.3	14.7	30.1	24.4	5.0	11.6	4.5	1.7	0.0	1.0	4.6	1.6
North Africa													
Algeria	100.0	64.6	1.2	32.8	26.1	7.5	11.0	4.7	0.2	0.7	1.1	2.7	3.5
Egypt	100.0	67.5	1.3	23.5	16.1	3.3	7.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	3.6
Libya	100.0	74.0	4.5	19.7	15.9	2.6	6.8	1.5	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9
Mauritania	100.0	64.0	10.6	24.1	20.5	4.1	8.4	2.2	2.2	0.0	1.5	4.0	0.4
Morocco	100.0	64.8	13.4	18.5	10.1	1.6	4.7	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.3	5.5
Sudan	100.0	70.7	4.7	23.3	17.1	1.4	11.2	3.2	2.7	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.8
Tunisia	100.0	77.4	7.6	12.3	6.6	1.3	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	3.6
MENA Countries	100.0	75.4	5.2	15.3	10.3	2.8	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.9	2.4

Source: U.N. Trade Data System (1996).

43

Table 9. Interregional Exports and Imports of MENA Countries, 1992-94

	All Products	Manuf. Products	Mineral Fuels	Agri- cultural Products	Selected Agricultural Categories and Products								
					Food, Live Animals	Livestock Meats, Dairy	Cereals, Cereal Products	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Fruits, Vegs.	Sugar	Ag. Raw Mats.
Middle East					Exports (Average Annual Value in Thousands of U.S. dollars)								
Cyprus	156,477	102,519	1,442	50,468	23,228	5,523	5,751	582	0	3,397	7,452	704	1,947
Iran	1,032,970	105,410	714,890	195,150	170,978	13,326	725	0	160	3	131,593	1,035	23,789
Iraq	432,970	487	429,497	2,986	2,983	201	7	0	0	0	2,677	0	3
Israel	215,619	147,896	39,582	23,152	2,664	985	106	3	15	0	645	57	19,397
Jordan	455,412	241,779	1,771	194,770	153,385	60,918	3,548	0	1,486	0	83,774	502	5,668
Kuwait	414,376	242,353	123,787	24,612	18,414	3,010	4,494	0	213	5	5,057	940	3,608
Lebanon	276,955	178,408	752	91,009	83,473	5,199	1,950	0	15	0	72,461	1,180	5,037
Oman	929,094	469,257	242,125	185,168	62,105	14,212	13,549	6,116	2,006	21	12,011	1,228	1,060
Qatar	352,454	254,931	84,432	10,443	8,890	8,315	518	15	7	0	17	1	1,485
Saudi Arabia	2,754,916	679,190	1,792,053	193,822	152,354	54,204	43,818	34,943	2	0	31,343	2,787	15,485
Syria	578,240	84,900	139,314	345,488	265,318	102,512	18,802	2,843	0	15,767	137,915	1,352	75,760
Turkey	2,904,435	1,772,654	33,741	1,078,760	889,526	234,990	210,774	73,045	551	47,069	262,488	86,332	40,150
U. Arab Emirates	2,224,540	1,014,152	558,849	505,700	278,307	60,776	33,589	336	11,501	433	132,823	9,383	14,948
Yemen	33,238	2,579	481	25,567	22,959	3,562	32	0	0	0	99	1,167	1,337
North Africa													
Algeria	330,875	35,785	285,614	5,283	4,485	760	41	0	0	0	1,611	14	484
Egypt	1,010,222	412,323	314,438	271,979	236,418	37,846	57,356	3	52,488	142	119,174	8,158	25,147
Libya	511,990	134,766	364,695	11,718	4,832	502	199	0	4	0	1,809	44	6,831
Mauritania	1,464	30	0	1,343	968	0	0	0	0	0	32	2	351
Morocco	464,938	356,265	25,303	74,600	45,532	594	9,879	1,296	4	2,006	10,982	337	27,060
Sudan	108,017	1,600	0	105,327	75,003	51,198	14,096	0	0	0	7,341	1,401	30,323
Tunisia	492,175	402,363	2,827	78,703	59,512	13,844	26,262	342	1	3,695	11,779	721	2,503
MENA Countries	16,042,222	6,881,438	5,222,150	3,502,478	2,567,621	673,356	447,173	119,522	68,454	72,538	1,034,386	117,454	302,545
Middle East					Share of Total Exports (Percent)								
Cyprus	100.0	65.5	0.9	32.3	14.8	3.5	3.7	0.4	0.0	2.2	4.8	0.5	1.2
Iran	100.0	10.2	69.2	18.9	16.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.1	2.3
Iraq	100.0	0.1	99.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Israel	100.0	68.6	18.4	10.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.0
Jordan	100.0	53.1	0.4	42.8	33.7	13.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	18.4	0.1	1.2
Kuwait	100.0	58.5	29.9	5.9	4.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.9
Lebanon	100.0	64.4	0.3	32.9	30.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.4	1.8
Oman	100.0	50.5	26.1	19.9	6.7	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1
Qatar	100.0	72.3	24.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Saudi Arabia	100.0	24.7	65.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.6
Syria	100.0	14.7	24.1	59.7	45.9	17.7	3.3	0.5	0.0	2.7	23.9	0.2	13.1
Turkey	100.0	61.0	1.2	37.1	30.6	8.1	7.3	2.5	0.0	1.6	9.0	3.0	1.4
U. Arab Emirates	100.0	45.6	25.1	22.7	12.5	2.7	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.4	0.7
Yemen	100.0	7.8	1.4	76.9	69.1	10.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	4.0
North Africa													
Algeria	100.0	10.8	86.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Egypt	100.0	40.8	31.1	26.9	23.4	3.7	5.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	11.8	0.8	2.5
Libya	100.0	26.3	71.2	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3
Mauritania	100.0	2.1	0.0	91.7	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	24.0
Morocco	100.0	76.6	5.4	16.0	9.8	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.1	5.8
Sudan	100.0	1.5	0.0	97.5	69.4	47.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.3	28.1
Tunisia	100.0	81.8	0.6	16.0	12.1	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.5
MENA Countries	100.0	42.9	32.6	21.8	16.0	4.2	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	6.4	0.7	1.9

Table 9 (Cont.). Interregional Exports and Imports of MENA Countries, 1992-94

	All Products	Manuf. Products	Mineral Fuels	Agri- cultural Products	Selected Agricultural Categories and Products								Agr. Raw Mats.
					Food, Live Animals	Livestock Meats, Dairy	Cereals, Cereal Products	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Fruits, Vegs.	Sugar	
Middle East					Imports (Average Annual Value in Thousands of U.S. dollars)								
Cyprus	306,128	148,837	111,650	42,900	28,543	1,703	10,081	4,194	886	1,034	8,369	657	3,877
Iran	603,115	359,544	46,248	195,471	56,393	268	1,585	119	47	0	1,735	30,852	11,940
Iraq	286,829	66,719	376	219,340	179,980	33,331	46,871	2,460	175	63	43,673	30,451	997
Israel	392,111	110,336	223,658	54,628	41,986	203	18,331	8,250	1,449	6,680	18,128	3,031	6,985
Jordan	863,036	295,306	434,524	118,308	94,501	7,522	33,713	10,632	3,507	16,603	37,338	1,945	13,703
Kuwait	951,818	571,795	24,844	335,297	298,218	128,728	22,076	12,993	125	1	126,364	2,960	6,646
Lebanon	339,489	92,620	62,165	175,188	168,711	43,697	24,688	9,655	3,927	2,784	86,798	1,742	3,236
Oman	1,292,686	689,368	69,730	402,824	212,800	50,578	19,493	2,535	11,517	277	106,800	8,254	11,340
Qatar	339,713	214,240	9,537	92,061	78,128	27,621	5,572	7	72	156	32,410	1,762	966
Saudi Arabia	2,010,443	1,162,951	5,640	801,796	740,812	338,083	66,905	9,260	1,688	25,690	296,507	9,071	15,285
Syria	399,946	292,636	3,538	98,209	71,475	498	28,348	833	24,016	1,930	5,298	11,605	3,553
Turkey	3,258,787	291,316	2,764,731	161,825	43,044	1,252	32,779	9,388	9,645	2,349	8,247	71	116,662
U. Arab Emirates	1,308,247	858,266	163,919	232,057	210,308	14,173	21,890	10,768	1,354	23	128,218	4,029	4,986
Yemen	347,807	109,422	228,800	9,420	9,106	431	3,535	1,364	1,182	0	420	1,002	179
North Africa													
Algeria	507,208	393,714	172	110,375	64,976	1,446	22,035	5,792	0	2,037	18,265	2,447	37,223
Egypt	523,469	382,447	20,343	110,066	67,926	1,211	5,671	833	1	1,219	55,885	1,311	21,448
Libya	605,483	402,987	2,720	195,599	101,160	17,307	40,377	4,201	5,914	4,428	27,147	5,143	4,257
Mauritania	28,929	6,898	21,026	975	744	4	85	0	0	0	127	66	18
Morocco	1,070,037	137,426	820,741	57,373	37,827	699	25,936	19,782	0	3,010	6,075	132	14,716
Sudan	69,894	54,254	5,778	9,607	8,834	49	4,761	0	2,569	0	2,947	76	738
Tunisia	431,855	169,606	197,608	49,885	25,719	909	10,689	6,437	360	4,252	5,378	322	23,499
MENA Countries	16,042,222	6,881,438	5,222,152	3,502,478	2,567,621	673,356	447,173	119,522	68,454	72,538	1,034,386	117,454	302,545
Middle East					Share of Total Imports (Percent)								
Cyprus	100.0	48.6	36.5	14.0	9.3	0.6	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.3
Iran	100.0	59.6	7.7	32.4	9.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.1	2.0
Iraq	100.0	23.3	0.1	76.5	62.7	11.6	16.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	15.2	10.6	0.3
Israel	100.0	28.1	57.0	13.9	10.7	0.1	4.7	2.1	0.4	1.7	4.6	0.8	1.8
Jordan	100.0	34.2	50.3	13.7	10.9	0.9	3.9	1.2	0.4	1.9	4.3	0.2	1.6
Kuwait	100.0	60.1	2.6	35.2	31.3	13.5	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.3	0.7
Lebanon	100.0	27.3	18.3	51.6	49.7	12.9	7.3	2.8	1.2	0.8	25.6	0.5	1.0
Oman	100.0	53.3	5.4	31.2	16.5	3.9	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	8.3	0.6	0.9
Qatar	100.0	63.1	2.8	27.1	23.0	8.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.5	0.3
Saudi Arabia	100.0	57.8	0.3	39.9	36.8	16.8	3.3	0.5	0.1	1.3	14.7	0.5	0.8
Syria	100.0	73.2	0.9	24.6	17.9	0.1	7.1	0.2	6.0	0.5	1.3	2.9	0.9
Turkey	100.0	8.9	84.8	5.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.6
U. Arab Emirates	100.0	65.6	12.5	17.7	16.1	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	9.8	0.3	0.4
Yemen	100.0	31.5	65.8	2.7	2.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
North Africa													
Algeria	100.0	77.6	0.0	21.8	12.8	0.3	4.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.5	7.3
Egypt	100.0	73.1	3.9	21.0	13.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.7	0.3	4.1
Libya	100.0	66.6	0.4	32.3	16.7	2.9	6.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	4.5	0.8	0.7
Mauritania	100.0	23.8	72.7	3.4	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
Morocco	100.0	12.8	76.7	5.4	3.5	0.1	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.4
Sudan	100.0	77.6	8.3	13.7	12.6	0.1	6.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	4.2	0.1	1.1
Tunisia	100.0	39.3	45.8	11.6	6.0	0.2	2.5	1.5	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	5.4
MENA Countries	100.0	42.9	32.6	21.8	16.0	4.2	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	6.4	0.7	1.9

Source: U.N. Trade Data System (1996).

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